

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

[NO. 71.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—3m72

WINDSOR

FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land jointly owned by A. Dunn and others.

Robert Lawing, }
vs. }
A. Dunn and others. }
IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

172—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge }
vs. }
Elizabeth Burge. }
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3m74—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, } Orig'l. Att'a. levied on land;

vs. } and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro

Henry Yarboro, } summoned as garnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and reply and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman }
vs. }
Caleb Goodman. }
Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4664

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Shell,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS, WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Shell will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 576f

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 13 to 15 years of age.

Bond and approved security will be required.

WASHINGTON MORRISON,

Agent for the proprietor.

Jan. 17, 1826. 4770

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell, }
vs. }
John Clay, and } Original Bill.

Nathan Phillips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, C. M. C.

6t74 pr. adv. \$2 50.

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina. Dec. 9, 1825. 3775

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Jan. 21, 1826. 4772

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Bank of Newbern, CHARLOTTE BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. is appointed Bank Attorney. Those persons who have Bonds in Bank, are requested to be punctual in their renewals, as no indulgence can be given hereafter. Renewals will be allowed as heretofore, on payment of one-tenth part of the principal and interest, in any of the North-Carolina Bank notes; or one-twentieth part of the principal and interest, in South-Carolina notes. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to remind our customers of the necessity of being punctual in their renewals.

By order of the Board of Directors, WM. DAVIDSON, Cash'r.

Jan. 27, 1826. 371P

BELL INN.

HIRAM A. MCADAMS

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh and Smith.

His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest hostlers. Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 371

Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of McKenize & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1826. 4772

Education.

THE subscribers having engaged Mr. M. O'Reilly to take charge of a School, beg leave to inform those who may be disposed to educate their children, that a school will be opened on the first of March; boarding can be had on reasonable terms, and a few scholars taken in. Mr. O'Reilly is highly recommended for moral character, and as being well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages; and we feel confident will give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to his charge. The situation is healthy, being within one mile and a half of Beattie's Ford, and within three miles of the Catawba Springs in Lincoln county.

ROBERT ABERNATHY, ALFRED M. BURTON, ROBERT H. BURTON.

Feb. 1, 1826. 371

Watch & Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where clocks and watches will be repaired on the shortest notice, and warranted well done.

HIRAM PARKER.

Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1826. 371

Notice.

THE notes and accounts due to the firm of Jennings & Thompson, and which was managed by P. Thompson, are now the property of Edm'd. Jennings. All persons who are in arrears with that house, are therefore directed to pay all such notes and accounts to E. Jennings, in as much as they have mutually dissolved their business.

EDM'D. JENNINGS, PEARSALL THOMPSON.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1825. 4772

Notice.

ALL persons in debt to me, by note or book account, for articles purchased of P. Thompson, are informed that I have placed all demands due me in the hands of my lawful agent, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, who is instructed to sue for the same indiscriminately, unless paid very soon. It is well known to persons who purchased from Mr. Thompson, that the credit which he gave was a mere nominal credit; that whenever he called for their accounts, they were to discharge them. I hope all will pay off their accounts. None of you stays.

E. JENNINGS.

Jan. 25, 1826. 4772

\$100 Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro Woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt when they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up or been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward; or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman.

WILLIAM MCWILLIE.

Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 5773P

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

CONGRESS.

SKETCH

Of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult. on the bill making appropriations for Fortifications.

On motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) the House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, in the chair, on the bill making appropriation for certain Fortifications of the United States for the year 1826.

Fortress Monroe being in the list of those fortifications, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, moved that the word "Powhattan," should be substituted for the word "Monroe." Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, opposed this motion and observed—

"As a matter of delicate consideration, he would suggest to the gentleman the impropriety of his amendment. The Fortress bears the name of an individual who has been for a long time in the service of his country, and received its name when that individual was Chief Magistrate. Now that he has surrendered his power, which he always exercised with the best intentions, it would be but an act of justice to let the name of the fortress remain unchanged."

Mr. Floyd persisted and said—

"When this fort was first provided for by an appropriation bill, it was designated as a fortification on Old Point Comfort. Now it is named, by authority, *Fortress Monroe*. 'The Government' has named it, he supposed; but, for his part, he never could bring himself to think that the President of the United States is 'the Government.' He was perpetually hearing gentlemen say, 'Government' do this, and 'the Government' do that; and he supposed the Government would send a Minister to Panama too. But in his view, Congress was the Government, or at least a co-ordinate part of it. He had no very great objection, if the Administration preferred that this fort should be called *Fortress Monroe*, that so it should be; but, though Mr. Monroe was the Chief Magistrate of the United States, he imagined that Powhattan was quite as respectable a gentleman as he ever was; and that he possessed quite as much generosity, magnanimity, and as much military tact, too, although he had never been at Bladensburg."

Notwithstanding the liberality and energy of this strain, Mr. Floyd's proposition was negatived. Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, cried out for a reduction of the appropriation for Fort Monroe, an idea which Mr. M'Lane also repelled successfully. Our Mr. Kremer then rose, and spoke as follows:—

"He was of opinion this bill ought not to pass at all, and with this view of the subject, he should move to strike out the enacting clause. This system of extravagance had been now going on for years. We had gone on from year to year squandering the public money to erect a parcel of fortifications that were totally useless, and stood as so many monuments of our folly. No doubt they had afforded good jobs, but they were death to the People. The gentleman had told us that the public debt is soon to be paid off. Sir, the same syren song has been rung in our ears for the last nine years—the same lullaby—lullaby, 'be perfectly secure! your whole debt will soon be paid! ten years more, ten years more and the day will arrive.' Sir, it is high time we should profit by experience, and I hope my honorable friend from Tennessee will join me. Let us try to strangle the monster at once."

Mr. Kremer was signally unfortunate in this attempt to strangle the monster, for, the question being taken on his motion, and a division being demanded, he was the only individual in the affirmative. Even his honorable friend from Tennessee did not join him, though so particularly invoked.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, then took the field against the appropriations. He objected to passing the bill before further information was obtained touching the structure and expense of the fortification. Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, replied and urged that all the information which should be required was contained in the various able reports from the Board of Engineers. Mr. Floyd followed, and sided with Mr. Forsyth. He thought some of the fortifications useless, and complained of the constant demands of money for them, in his usual quaint manner. Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, argued in favor of the bill at some length, and Mr. M'Lane pursued the same course, shewing the propriety of the present demands from the history of all that had been done in Congress on the subject of the fortifications. Mr. Forsyth rejoined, denying that the House was possessed of sufficient information. He complained that only four thousand dollars had been expended for fortifying Georgia, while for "the good city of Boston," about a million of dollars was to be expended. "No," he exclaimed, "the military resources of the government are employed in my state to repress the execution of its laws; it is by measures of this character alone that we know any thing of the military protection of the General Government." Mr. Cook, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Pearce, successively took the floor in defence of the bill; which, however, had then to withstand another vigorous sally by Mr. Floyd. Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, and

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, entered the list against the bill, and were encountered by Mr. M' Duffie, of South-Carolina, who at length turned thus upon General Cocke, of Tennessee.

"Does the Gentleman From Tennessee give you any estimate? Has he been on the ground? Has he enquired the price of labor? Has he made his calculations? In a word, sir, does he know any thing about the matter? And, without any knowledge whatever of the subject, (I say this without disrespect) he moves to fill the blank with one sum instead of another.—But why does he fix on 80,000 dollars? Why does he not propose seventy thousand? why not sixty? The only question is, does the sum proposed in the bill, exceed the capacity of your finances? Sir, the Committee of Ways and Means have made a careful calculation, and they are prepared to tell you that, since the close of the late war, we have paid one hundred millions of our national debt, and nearly the whole of what was then contracted. Yet the gentleman tells you there is no intention to pay the public debt. Sir, can the gentleman be serious? Is it possible he can be serious in supposing that, by all his miserable savings, he can contribute to pay the national debt? Sir, the whole amount of these miserable savings of his, would not pay a thousandth part of the interest of that debt. Sir, I have observed the course of that gentleman for some years: he proposes no important public measure which goes to the payment of this debt, and, supposing that every motion he has ever made, for all these miserable savings, which he is proposing to us so often, had fully succeeded, what would they all have amounted to? Not, sir, to the amount of expense that they have consumed in debate. Sir, this is the miserable fruit of saving without knowledge."

The debate was still further protracted, and at a late hour the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

N. Gaz.

From OHIO, we have the interesting information contained in the following extract.—The ardent enterprise and generous public spirit of Ohio, throw into the shade the tame resolves and unstrung energy of some States in the Union, who have stronger motives to action, and fewer obstacles to overcome, than she. We hope she will reap the future reward, as she enjoys the present honor, due to her magnanimous course:

"Columbus, Jan. 17, 1826.—The Canal bill passed the house yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 46 to 23. Many attempts were made in the House to amend it, all of which failed except one, which limits the interest on the temporary loan at a rate not exceeding six per cent. By the provisions of this bill, in conjunction with the law of last winter, the commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized to borrow 1,000,000 of dollars for the expenditure of 1826; and 1,200,000 dollars for 1827 and 1828 each, which is supposed to be sufficient for the completion of the work. Thus the canal policy marches on with an accelerated force, triumphing over all opposition."

A memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature, says the *Baltimore American*, signed by Judge Story and others, has been presented against the contemplated passage of an act making the individual members of a corporation liable for the debts of that body beyond the amount of their stock, and to the full extent of their private funds. The memorialists protest in strong terms against the law as involving the personal property of widows, orphans, &c. for the debts of a corporation over which they have no controul—as impolitic, because it will lock up a vast amount of property in circulation, and prevent the formation of companies, for internal improvements, domestic manufactures, &c. If an additional security beyond the value of the company's stock is required, the memorialists assert,

"That a member of any incorporation, if made responsible at all, in his individual capacity, for the acts of the corporate body, and particularly for their debts, should not be held answerable beyond the proportion which he owns of the joint stock; because to that extent only does he derive a benefit from the incorporation, and therefore to the same extent only ought he to be subjected to its liabilities."

A person who had been essentially injured by the bursting of his gun, imputes the accident (in a communication in the *Doylestown Patriot*) to the neglect of wadding his charge of powder, no shot being in the barrel at the time of the disaster. The writer is confirmed in his opinion by an experiment made with an English musket, which burst with a very slight discharge of powder without a wad.

In the first Constituent Assembly of Guatemala, in 1823, three Indian deputies took their seats, of whom two were ecclesiastics. An Indian was also elected Senator. The tribes of Indians in that Republic form more than half the population. By the constitution, they are placed on an equality with the descendants of the Spaniards.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PANAMA.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all such documents, or parts of correspondence (not incompatible with the public interest,) relating to the government of this country, "by the Republics of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America, to join in the deliberations of a Congress to be held at the Isthmus of Panama," and which induced him to signify to this House "that Ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to join in these deliberations."

Mr. Wood, of N. Y. said the object of the resolution was, to call on the President for information relative to any communications which may have been made from the Republics of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America, inviting the government to send ministers to a Congress about to be held at Panama. When the fact of this invitation was announced in the message of the President, he thought there was but one unanimous sentiment on the subject. He expected that the House, without any deliberation, without any hesitation, of its own spontaneous movement, would have accorded to that invitation. The difference of opinion which has been exhibited on the subject, was to him alike unforeseen and to be regretted. A gentleman from South-Carolina had said that the message was on this point unprecedented. How is it unprecedented? Is it so to accord with nations struggling for liberty? He denied the fact. To sustain his denial, he would refer the House to the resolutions of 1819 and 1820. He begged leave to observe, that without any resolution of Congress, commissioners were sent into South America, to become acquainted with the moral, commercial, and political condition of that interesting section of this great continent. The report of these Commissioners is on our journal. A gentleman who had preceded these commissioners, and who is now the worthy representative of the United States at Mexico, was called on to give the information which he had collected in relation to these points. This measure is not, therefore, unprecedented. It is in accordance with the course which we have adopted in regard to all the new States which lie between us and Cape Horn.

Mr. Condit, of New-Jersey, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, the ayes and noes were ordered on this question.

The question was then taken, when there appeared—Ayes 60—Nays 115.

The Speaker then called the orders of the day.

Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, with a view to get through this discussion, moved to suspend the rule which confines the discussion of resolutions to an hour.

The Speaker stated, that by another rule it was necessary that a resolution to suspend any standing rule of the House, must lie one day on the table. It would, therefore, be necessary to repeal one rule, to suspend the other.

Mr. Webster, to arrive at the object by another mode, moved to suspend the orders of the day until to-morrow, in order to terminate the present discussion. Ayes 103, Noes 49.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, thought this was not a proper time to call on the Executive. It was not necessary that he should now give his reasons for this opinion. The House was not disposed to acquiesce in his views. He had now only risen to request gentlemen, whether friends or foes, to desist from any further debate on the subject. The proper time would come for such a discussion; but he wished gentlemen would now refrain from discussion, and let the vote be taken.

Mr. M'Duffie, after expressing his entire concurrence in the propriety of the suggestion just made by the gentleman from Kentucky, and his determination not to preface his motion with any argument, moved to amend the resolution by adding at the close of it, the following words:

"And further, to communicate to this House all the information in the possession of the Executive Department, relative to the objects which the Republics of the South propose to accomplish by the Congress of Panama; and the nature and substance of the instructions proposed to be given to the Ministers of the United States to that Congress."

Mr. Webster could not consent to the amendment, which he regarded as unprecedented, in the object it contemplated.

Mr. M'Duffie agreed that the resolution was of an unprecedented character, because no similar case had ever occurred. What is the inquiry? What do we wish to know? Not merely the causes which have led to this mission; not merely the request of the Government. But we ought also to understand what the positions are which our ministers are to assume. Are they to go merely as members of an Amphictyonic council?

How are they to be admitted into the Congress? He understood the objects of this Congress to be—1st. To regulate the

internal affairs of the federative States; 2dly. To form a league to resist Spain, and any other powers which may contemplate measures of hostility against the new States; and, 3dly. For vague and indefinite objects. He wished to know from the Executive, if our Ministers are to aid in the federative arrangements, or to participate in the alliance against Spain. How could we ascertain if this were to be the course, but by obtaining the nature of the instructions to be given? What character are our Ministers to assume? All the information contained in the resolution would be unimportant, unless we ascertain the fact contained in the amendment.

Mr. Webster stated that the resolution, as it originally stood, would give us all necessary information, as to the terms on which we are invited to send ministers. The President has already informed us that the cardinal limit is, that they shall do nothing which shall compromise our neutral character. The gentleman asks, if it is to be an Amphictyonic council. The votes will not be taken by majority and minority. It will be diplomatic; and conducted like other diplomatic missions. It cannot be contemplated to send ministers in any other than a diplomatic character. Whatever they may do, is it not of the nature of a compact? Information is asked as to instructions. Was ever such a thing asked before? They must be suited to circumstances. This reminded him of a minister who had graduated instructions, and who sent them all in at once. They are intended to be parties. All that we can know, and this we shall get from the correspondence, is, that the invitation is made. Does any one suppose the terms are not mentioned? If, when this correspondence is transmitted to us, and we have examined it, we are not satisfied, we can ask for more. But before we go any further, will it be right to ask for the instructions? If a case should arise, when we consider ourselves bound to make further inquiry, we can do so. How gentlemen could say, beforehand, that all the information which will be sent us will amount to nothing, he did not know. He could not agree in such a supposition.

Mr. Forsyth, of Ga. only objected as to time. The same reason which had induced him before to request the gentleman from South-Carolina to delay calling up his resolution, had induced him today to vote against it. This reason, however, was not operative on the majority. Considerations of courtesy to the Executive, or to the other branch, have no weight. He was perfectly satisfied. He only wished to state that he precisely understood the situation in which the House stood, and which he himself was placed. The question is—in what manner we shall address the President. The gentleman has intimated that we are, in this matter, to be regulated by the undeviating rule which regulates our ordinary applications to the President. He thought not. Mr. Forsyth then went on to state the objects of the Congress at Panama.

Mr. Rives, of Vir. moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the same words which were proposed by Mr. Mallory to be stricken out, namely, "and the nature and substance of the instructions proposed to be given to the ministers of the United States to that Congress;" and inserting the words "and the objects proposed to be obtained by the Executive, in sending ministers to that Congress."

The proposition of Mr. Rives being more extensive than that of Mr. Mallory, it took precedence.

Mr. M'Duffie suggested to the gentleman from Virginia to modify his amendment, so as to make it read as follows:

"And the powers proposed to be given to the Commissioners, or Ministers of the United States to that Congress; and the objects to which they are to be directed."

Mr. Rives adopted this amendment, in lieu of his own.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, said, the treaty-making power was vested in the President, aided by the Senate. This House had no right to invade the powers and privileges of the other branch of government, but ought to keep within the limits marked by the constitution. He had doubts whether the House had any power in the incipient stage.

Mr. M'Lane, of Del. was in favor of full information. He did not, however, desire to embarrass any department by forcing it. He was of opinion that the amendment of the gentleman from South-Carolina would be controlled by the phraseology of the original resolution; and the whole matter, as far as relates to the character of the information to be communicated, would still be left at the discretion of the Executive. We call on him for all information which may not be incompatible with the public interests to disclose. The amendment, therefore, is useless. If the President chooses to disclose, he will do it. He may indeed present information in a confidential way, and there could then be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Webster stated that the discussion had taken a singular turn. He thought it necessary that a direction should be given to the resolution, which would enable the House to arrive at its object. The gentleman from South-Carolina stands in a most convenient relationship to his resolution. He repudiates and adopts it at pleasure, just as suits his views and inclination. He wished to enable the House

to act, and would, if in order, move a substitute for the original resolution and its amendments, which would place the subject more fairly and distinctly before the House. He wished the fullest information to enable him to make up his mind. Any phraseology keeping within the limits which restrain the House to this decorum, would have his assent. The House had once called for instructions under the Presidency of General Washington, and had received an answer, which had, he presumed, settled the question. There was now a difference of opinion as to the meaning of powers and instructions. In order to set all differences at rest, he had prepared a substitute, in liberal terms, which he would now move by way of amendment.

The Speaker pronounced the motion out of order, as the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio was pending.

Mr. Wright then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Webster moved to amend the original resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting as follows:

"That the President be requested to lay before this House so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the new States of S. America, or their ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents, at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress, as may be in his possession, as may, in his opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the House, so far as in his opinion the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress."

The question was then put, and the amendment agreed to.

The question then recurred on the resolution as amended.

Mr. Ingham moved to refer the resolution to a select committee, with instructions to amend the resolution, by striking out the words, "so far as, in his opinion, the public interest may allow."

The call for the ayes and noes was sustained; and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Ingham to amend the above resolution, by striking out the words, "so far as, in his opinion, the public interest may allow," on which the ayes and noes were ordered—

Mr. Metcalfe, of Ken. rose and said, that his object in submitting the resolution which was before the House, was not to enter into the discussion of the general principles involved in the policy of the measure, but to obtain that information which would enable the House to discuss the subject with a full knowledge of all the facts necessary to a right understanding of it. He admitted that the call of the previous question was one which should not be made, on ordinary occasions, but, in this case, all the legislative duties of the House were suspended, in a preliminary discussion; and he, therefore, thought it his duty to submit that motion.

Mr. Floyd rose, but was reminded by the Speaker that it was not in order; upon which, the question was put, "shall the previous question be now be put?" and it was determined in the negative—Ayes, 75; Noes, 90.

Mr. Ingham said he did not intend to go into a general discussion as to the propriety of the mission itself. That question is not before the House. The only question is—shall we have more or less information, before we act. That question is now to be decided. When the question of policy shall come before the House, it will afford a wider field, and more extensive matter for discussion. The resolution contains two restrictive clauses: the first is the usual restriction, which is inserted as a matter of courtesy and has relation merely to the correspondence which has passed between the President and the new States, on the subject of the proposed Congress; the second has relation to the objects in which the ministers of the United States are expected to take part. We thus diminish the Executive, by two distinct references, of our wish to obtain as full information as possible.

Mr. Sprague, of Maine, said he took a different view of this subject from other gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that the question is, shall we have more or less information? He did not so consider it. We request the President, we do not direct him. Why is this? Is it not because we have no right to direct or command him. He is as independent in his sphere, as we are in ours, and is bound to perform the duties of his office, according to his own opinion of the public interests. If, then, we request the President to send us all the information he possesses, without restriction, and he, viewing the whole ground, should be clearly of opinion that a compliance would be of serious injury to the nation, or violate its plighted faith, would he not be bound to decline a compliance?—If, then, the President shall conscientiously and independently perform his duty, of which I have no doubt, the same amount of information will be received by the House, whether we retain the qualifying clause or not. The information to be communicated will not be affected by the terms of the resolution.

We have been told that we ought not to regard former precedents, because this

is a new case. The same may be said of every new question. We have had cases which, if not identical with this, were so similar that the analogy should govern them. We have had many cases deeply affecting our foreign relations, and this embraces no other than our foreign relations.

Mr. Powell, of Va. took the floor for a few moments. The object of the motion is to procure for us information which will enable us to act. He considered the whole of the discussion premature, and wholly incompatible with the question before the House. We were premature in going into the discussion, before we have the lights which will enable us to understand the subject. Will the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania aid us more than the resolution in its original shape. It would have no other operation than to create a distrust in the President; and although he was not one to place implicit confidence in the Executive, he would not withhold a just confidence. He had done no act by which he had forfeited the good opinion and confidence of the House.

Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, was of opinion that, by no resolutions could we compel the President to furnish the information. But, if we did not adopt the amendment, it would appear as if we were lukewarm in the business; and such might be the inference which the President would draw. But, if we adopt the amendment, there will be no ground for that inference.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, moved that the House now adjourn; which was rejected.

Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, moved the previous question.—Ayes 69, Noes 110.

Mr. Forsyth made a few observations in reply to some remarks which fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (which we did not hear.) He contended that, on principle, the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania ought to be adopted.

Mr. Hemphill moved that the House adjourn.—Ayes 73, Noes 81.

Mr. Ingham rose amidst loud cries of "Question," and said a few words in defense of his amendment, and in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts; which, owing to the noise in the House, we could not hear. He disclaimed every intention to show want of courtesy to the President. He stated that this charge of want of courtesy was not preferred when the original Resolution was originally before the House; although it was expressed in terms very similar to this amendment. It was altogether an afterthought.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Ingham, by Ayes and Noes, when there appeared—Yea's 71, Nays 98.

Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, moved that the House adjourn—Ayes 74, Noes 91.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, moved a call of the House, which was negatived.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared—Yea's 124, Nays 40.

The House then adjourned at half past six o'clock.

FEBRUARY 7.—In the Senate there were reported by different committees, a bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. of Savannah; a bill authorizing the re-opening of King's road to New Smyrna, in the Territory of Florida; a bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for repairs on the road between Jefferson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi; and a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army. A resolution of the Gen. Assembly of Maryland, recommending Annapolis as a suitable place for the establishment of a Naval Academy, was presented by Mr. Smith. And two resolutions were offered, one by Mr. King, relative to an inquiry into the expediency of making an appropriation to for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Mobile Harbor; and the other by Mr. Ellis, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of extinguishing Indiana titles to land within the State of Mississippi.

The general appropriation bill went through the Committee of the whole in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. M' Lane, of Delaware, made an important report on the subject of the Finances, of which 3,000 additional copies were ordered to be printed; as well as another report in relation to the African Settlement, which will be found in our regular proceedings. Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to authorize a survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which will also be found in another column. A great number of resolutions were introduced; among the most important of which were two offered by Mr. Talliaferro, one proposing a change in two of the Committees of the House, and the other having reference to the organization of the army. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, on the subject of the number of Supreme judges necessary to be present on final judgments of the Court in particular cases. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Newton, of Virginia, ordering 100 copies of Ingersoll's Abridgment for the use of the House. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill repealing any law of the

United States calculated to confer on the Courts of the United States Legislative powers. Several resolutions were also introduced on the subject of public lands.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 2.—By the British barque "Excellent," arrived yesterday, Liverpool and Manchester papers to the 20th of December have been received.

They afford a gloomy view of the financial concerns of England; the pressure for money being so great as to occasion the failure or suspension of several London and Provincial Banking Houses of the first respectability. These failures there, produced in their turn a general stagnation of business, and a consequent depression in most articles of commerce.

The letters which will be found below, present in detail the state of the Cotton Market at Liverpool. The London Price Current of the 16th December, the latest we have seen, states, that "the business in the Cotton market is nearly suspended; the sales are too inconsiderable to enumerate."

[EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.]

"LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12.—I cannot convey to you the distress which the Commercial world experience. We have nothing but failing; and the greatest evil is the failure of the country banks. We may almost say there is a National Bankruptcy. In such times you may be sure produce is very much affected."

"DEC. 15.—The Sarah and Caroline arrived on the 12th; but we have very little doing here, in consequence of all these failures. I cannot give you any idea of the distress in money. It is said that one house in London could not take up their Bills, only 15000; and had 10,0000 good bills in their Bill-case; so scarce were discounts.

"DEC. 17.—The Sarah and Caroline's Cotton looks well; but it is of no use to offer Cottons in such times of distress.—No one seems inclined to buy or sell."

"DEC. 19.—The failure or temporary suspension of several of the most respectable and extensive Banks in London, has entirely destroyed all confidence, and every day brings a list of fresh misfortunes. We are thankful to add, that we have hitherto escaped entirely uninjured, through the whole of this desolation, and our own Banks are all in good credit.

"The quotations of Cotton remain unaltered from the 9th inst.; the demand is limited, but tolerably regular and steady."

"DEC. 20.—We have nothing to add to the preceding [a letter of the 12th] except that the state of the money market in London seems to be somewhat improving, though the pressure is still alarming."

"DEC. 21.—We continue to experience a steady demand for Cotton, but not on the same extensive scale as before the money market became so convulsed.—Prices of American kinds are on the whole more firm than might have been expected. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy in the market, and may be bought a shade lower in quantities. Sea Islands are in very moderate request; we cannot note any material change in them of late.

"From the state of the manufacturing districts, we cannot look for any improvement this year; and from the great embarrassment in money matters generally, it seems probable that prices will decline. Uplands 6 3-4 a 10d. A few Uplands of the new crop, just landed, sold at 9 3-4d."

"DEC. 21.—In consequence of the numerous failures in London, and the general pecuniary distress, we wish you to cancel all our orders, not executed on receipt of this. When we see our way somewhat better you will hear from us again. We do not think Uplands safe costing more than 7 1-2 a 7 3-4d, per Liverpool, "good." Of Sea Island, our opinion is worse than Upland; the consumption is now reduced to between 15 and 20,000 bags per annum, and nothing but low prices will increase it again; prices may be quoted 19 a 2s 6d."

We are sorry to state, that the old established firm of Sir Walter Sterling, Bart. Hodsoll and Stirling, has been unable to withstand the present panic. It stopped payment this morning.—Globe.

So great has been the alarm among the bankers of the city, of their names being talked off, and a consequent run upon them for money, that several of them nightly lock up with bank notes and specie to the amount of a million. The trifling circumstance of one of them shutting up half an hour earlier than usual on Monday, gave rise instantly to reports of a failure, and attracted crowds to the door of the banking house. Such is now the alarm and panic of the city.

The failure of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, and Co. which we shortly announced in our last, produced an immediate stoppage of their houses at York, Wakefield and Bradford. On Saturday morning, the insolvency of the Huddersfield bank of Messrs. J. Dobson & Son was announced; and this was immediately followed by runs of greater or less severity on nearly all the banks which issued local notes in this district, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. We are happy, however, to state, that there have been no further suspensions of payment amongst them, the demand having, in most instances, been met in such a manner

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

But few northern papers were received by last mail, and no letters north of Raleigh.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, at our last dates, had not come to a decision on the nomination of Ministers to attend the Congress at Panama. We have no idea of the strength of the opposition in that body, to this mission, and can form no calculation as to the result. It is to be regretted, however, if the mission be determined on, that a decision should be so long delayed; for this is a business of that peculiar character, which if done at all, should be done quickly. A tardy acceptance of the invitation of the South-American Governments, may injuriously affect our influence in the proposed Congress.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution calling on the President for information concerning the *Panama Mission*, produced a long debate, which, instead of being confined to the simple question before the House, was permitted to extend to the merits of the mission itself. But the most singular part of the debate, was the discussion of the question, whether, in calling on the President for the information desired, the usual courtesy, in such cases, should be observed! Mr. Forsyth contended, that the House had a right to compel the President to give information, and to send its Sergeant at Arms to him and take it! This is novel doctrine; and the honorable gentleman who delivered it, must have studied in the same school with Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, who last year favored the world with some entirely new views of the constitution of the United States.

The House finally decided, by a vote of 124 to 40, that in calling on the President for the wished-for information, the usual courtesy should be observed in the resolution.

The death of the Emperor of Russia is an important event, at least to Europe; but what effect it will have on the political affairs of that quarter of the globe, must at present be matter of conjecture. He was the head of the Holy Alliance, and in fact, almost the arbiter of Europe. His character was a compound of artfulness and hypocrisy—and the faithful record of history will show, that he was neither good nor great.

To cloak his designs, he put on the mantle of piety—he pretended to be converted, and became the patron of Missionary and Bible Societies;—he was consequently regarded by many as a royal saint, and numerous were the eulogiums, both in Europe and this country, pronounced on his character. But latterly, he had thrown off the mask, because it was no longer needed to further his designs; his hypocrisy was unveiled, to the amazement of the credulous who had been deceived by it; and from being the patron of Bible and Missionary Societies, he became their open and avowed enemy, and suppressed them throughout his empire.

But the curtain has closed on his career—in the midst of his projects to banish light from the world, and rivet the chains of ignorance and despotism on the nations around him, he has been suddenly "Cut off, even in the blossoms of his sin," and summoned to a world,

"Where violence shall never lift the sword, Nor cunning justify the proud man's wrong, Leaving the poor no remedy but tears."

The Emperor of Russia having no issue, the Grand Duke Constantine, now Viceroy of Poland, succeeds to the throne. He is about 47 years of age; and his character has never been represented in a favorable light. His temper is said to be despotic, and his disposition cruel. Nothing favorable to human liberty and happiness can be expected from his reign.

The conductor of the *Pee Dee Gazette* can indulge in as many "seems" as he pleases, in regard to the editor of this paper; and if it will be any satisfaction to him, we can inform him that so far, they have no foundation in fact.

As to the solitary error pointed out, we may remark that the word *nominal*, was copied from the *Gazette* when the quotations were first made; but through the inattention of those who correct the prices weekly, it was not subsequently expunged.

This error, however, could have been of no great consequence, if it be true, as we have heard more than once remarked, that the prices in the *Gazette* are only *nominal*—in other words, not to be relied on.

It is said, that a son of Bolivar, and a son of Prince Murat, will become students at the ensuing term at the Virginia University.

Convention.—The question of taking the sense of the people on a convention was settled yesterday in the house of delegates, on the question to engross the bill, by a vote of 101 to 94! Thus a majority of seven in the house of delegates, undertake to withhold from the freeholders of the state, those facilities of expressing and collecting public opinion on a question of the deepest interest, which more than 12000 freeholders have requested to have given them. Three important circumstances ought to be borne in mind—1. That the constitution contains no provision by which it can be amended. 2. That it is only by legislative facility, that a convention can ever be organized without violence and possibly blood-shed. 3. That this bill did not propose to call a convention, but simply to leave it to the freeholders, those who now have the power, to say if they would call a convention, or no. If these facts are adverted to, we think the decision yesterday, will strike the whole country with just and indignant surprise. It is not the friends of a convention only, who have cause to complain—the whole body of freeholders, are aggrieved and treated with indignity. They are literally told by that body, who are no more than the breath of their nostrils, who are breathed in and out of political existence at their pleasure, that they, the owners of the soil, the lords of the country, the masters of the government, and the agents who administer it, are not to be trusted with a question which concerns them only! The foes of a convention endeavor to elude this conclusion, but it is inevitable—for if they were willing to trust the freeholders with the question, why withhold it from them?

The only debate that occurred, was on a proposition made by Mr. Dromgoole, to strike out the word *large* in the preamble, (whereas it has been represented to this legislature, that a large portion of the people desire the call of a convention, &c.) The majority, in that spirit of dogmatism which so often characterizes majorities, determined by the erasure of the term *large*, that a large portion of the people of the commonwealth were not in favor of a convention! More than 43 counties, and those the largest in the commonwealth, voted for calling a convention, and have petitioned for a convention, and yet a large portion of the people are not for the measure! We never expected to see the legislature of Virginia resort to special pleading in a great question of legislation, or to assert as a legislature, what was neither true in fact, nor what any individual member would probably seriously maintain as true as an individual. If 47 counties, containing a majority of the whole population of the state, with considerable minorities all over the state, do not constitute "a large portion" of the people, we should be happy to know what proportion short of the whole, would be considered a large portion.

We do not desire to be considered disturbers of the public peace, or as continuing the agitation of a settled question. We can never consider this question settled, until the freeholders at least, are allowed to express an opinion on it. We are done with it for the present, but we hope those parts of the state most interested, will continue to pursue the political equality which they have a right to enjoy, with firmness and perseverance. The question seems infinitely more important now than ever—for if at first its expediency was doubtful, the illiberal course of its enemies, by refusing to leave it to the arbitrament of the public, has given its friends the right of complaining both of former inequality and of recent injustice.

Rich. Whig.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The bill making appropriations for fortifications, makes slow progress in Congress. It is opposed on two principal grounds. First, on account of the increased amount proposed to be appropriated; secondly, the doubtful utility of such modes, or kinds, of defence. To these objections, it may be replied, (in the interrogative style, however:) What was the cause of many of our disasters in the late war? The want of fortifications, and attention to the injunction, "in time of peace prepare for war." What was the most efficient protector of Baltimore, at the attack by General Ross and the British fleet? Had Fort McHenry not existed, what power could have prevented the enemy from marching into Baltimore? What other power, or kind of defence, than the line of fortifications from the Hook to the city, could ever have kept the British from entering the harbor of New York, and thence from lining the shores of the North and East Rivers with hostile troops? We have the means and the opportunity, of avoiding the unprepared state with which we entered into the late war, and let us improve them. Let not a factious opposition have it in their power again to accuse us of declaring war without the means of prosecuting it. By the bye, would not the opposers of this bill be the first to cry, "we are unprepared?"

Bull. Patriot.

Influenza.—An efficacious remedy is used for the influenza, which is drinking very plentifully of barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly impregnated with acid, [vinegar, lime or lemon juice,] and observing a strict diet.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 3.—Reiterated attempts to destroy the City by Fire, are continued almost nightly. On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered to have been communicated in King-street, near to the corner of Wentworth-street, on the same lot, and within a few feet of the place in which a similar attempt had been made on the night of the 23d ult. The presence and vigilance of the Patrol, in this instance, alone saved us from an extensive conflagration.

FEB. 4.—About 15 minutes before 12 o'clock last evening, our citizens were again aroused by the ringing of the fire bells. It proved to have originated in the premises of Mr. Markey, in King-st.; it was immediately extinguished, without doing any damage.

The Stage from the West lately arrived at Caughnawaga, N. Y. and the passengers were very patiently waiting for the driver to open the door. As there were no indications of such a step, the passengers helped themselves out, and were astonished to find they had no driver, but that the horses had brought up regularly at the stage house. Presently a man rode up, who informed that he had found the driver in the road, three miles back, with both his legs broken and his thigh. He was not heard to fall off, perhaps owing to the noise of the stage on the frozen road. It thus appears that the horses kept the road for three miles, in a dark night, and at their usual pace. The recovery of the driver is considered doubtful.

The powder-mill of Mr. Garashee, near Wilmington, Del. blew up a few days ago. One black man and a number of horses were killed.

When Commodore Rogers was at Patros, seven Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed at Corinth, were brought on board the North-Carolina, by the Greeks, for sale. The Commodore generously paid their ransom, gave them their liberty, and sent them to Smyrna.

A numerous meeting of the merchants of Baltimore, interested in claims on the French government, for spoliation committed on their lawful commerce, was held on the 31st ult. and unanimously entered into resolutions to address a memorial to the President of the U. S. praying that a special embassy may be despatched to the court of France, to press such remonstrances on the injustice done to our merchants, as the interest of the claimants and the honor of the nation demand.

A new Library is about to be formed in Boston, for the purpose of advancing exclusively the sciences and the arts. Many of the most distinguished literary and scientific characters of that metropolis, have taken a very active part in the project. From this library are to be excluded all merely literary works, and those also of a miscellaneous character. Every author appertaining to science, among which they include commerce and political economy, is to be procured, either from the presses of our own country or those of a foreign.

It appears by the report of the Treasurer, that the receipts into the Treasury of the state of New York during the year ending 30th November last, (including \$183,435 47 in the Treasury on the 30th Nov. 1824,) amounted to \$1,645,020. Balance in the Treasury, \$248,430 60. Of the receipts the following were the principal items—Canal Tolls, \$521,343 94; Salt Springs, 79,267; Auction duty, 286,952 38; State taxes, 116,449 59; Lotteries, 20,000; Taxes on incorporated companies, 18,242 89.

One hundred and twenty American vessels passed Ellsineur, from March 14, to Oct. 13, 1825. Of these fifty-eight were owned in Boston, twelve in Salem, (Mass.) Eighty of the whole number were owned in Massachusetts; and one hundred and six in the New-England States.

The following curious circumstance, is illustrative of the natural history of the Fox.

Not long since, a boy who was on the shore of a harbor in the District of Maine, saw a Fox go down under the Bank and cover himself in eel-grass, so that there was no part of him to be seen, when he swam off to a flock of Ducks of the variety, called Coots, that were in the harbor—Just as he reached the spot, the boy observed considerable commotion amongst them—and afterwards Reynard returned to the shore with one of them in his mouth. The lad stopped till he had killed the Coot, and then drove him away, and carried the bird home.

The Polite Butcher.—In the Bristol market, a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said, I think Mr. F. this veal is not quite so white as usual.

"Put on your glove, madam," replied the dealer, "and you will think differently." It may be needless to remark, that the veal was ordered home without another word of abjection.—Eng. pap.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11½; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 80 a 90; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2½ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 12 a 12½; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Feb. 7.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 11½ a 12½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 00 a 100; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 90 a 95; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Feb. 11.—Cotton, 11 a 11½; corn, \$1½; bacon, 10 a 11; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 5½ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Feb. 3.—Cotton, 12½ a 13; corn, 0 a 108; bacon, 0 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37½; whiskey, 30 a 32; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 60 a 100, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 43 a 45, Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 32.

Artillerists—Attend!



WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, being the anniversary of the birth of our country's Saviour, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the members of the *Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company* are ordered to parade, in front of the Arsenal, at 10 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped in winter uniform, and provided with twelve rounds blank cartridge.

By order of the Captain,
P. THOMPSON, O. Serg't.
Feb. 14, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just completed opening a *Fresh Stock of Goods,*

equal if not superior to any they have ever offered for sale. They are now prepared to furnish their customers with any article in their line; and respectfully invite them, and all others, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.
Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1826. 3173

You can make a minute of it, and I will call again.

I HAVE given indulgence from minutes to years, to those who stand indebted to me, and most earnestly solicit an immediate payment.
E. M. BRONSON.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1826. 3173

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of January last, my negro man JOE, of a slender make and not very black. He was once the property of Judge Lowry, and is tho't to be lurking about somewhere in Mecklenburg county. Any person apprehending and delivering him to me, living in Lincoln county, near the mouth of South Fork, or securing him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded by
LEROY STOWE.
Feb. 18, 1826. 3173

Samuel Harris' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Harris, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; and all persons having demands against said Harris, are requested to present them within the legal time, to the executors.

LAIRD H. HARRIS,
JOHN GINGLES,
JONATHAN HARRIS.

N. B. Laird H. Harris will be ready to settle at all times.
Feb. 7, 1826. 3172

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Mecklenburg county, N. C. under the firm of Wilson & Davison, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

FRANCIS WILSON,
THOMAS DAVISON.
January 25, 1826. 3172

Notice.

I HAVE put into the hands of Washington Morrison, Attorney at Law, for collection, all my notes, accounts and receipts, for settlement.
H. S. KIMBLE.
Jan. 30, 1826. 3171

Constable's Sale.

A PLAIN neat Riding Chair, and a handsome plain Sulky, will be sold on the Wednesday of February County Court, the property of J. G. Morse, executed to satisfy executions in favor of Thomas Alexander. A credit of six months will be given. Note, with approved security, will be required.
WM. LUCKEY, Constable.
3172

A mean Action.

A PERSON came to Port Republic Academy on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, and made it his business to write some very base language on several of the pupils' copy books; on one of which he wrote the following:—"Mend your manner and you will mend your fortune. Under Adlehill." I will give a liberal compensation for an introduction to Mr. Adlehill. I want to know if he is a judge of good manners, or a man of fortune. He is not a man of good behaviour, or he would not have behaved in that manner.
BURCH CHESHEIR, Teacher.
3172

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, P. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

I mourn thee,—yet I do not weep
That thou art mine no more;
I love thee—yet my feelings sleep,
In silence as before;
A common loss might tears bewail,
But not a loss like thine:
And words might serve love's fancied tale,
But never love like mine.

I wrong'd thee,—and the silken thread
That bound our hearts in one,
(Though years of gloom and anguish fled)
Hath sever'd,—thine is gone!
Now others in thy gentle eye
Love's tender truths may see,
And I shall gaze like them, but 'spy—
No look of love for me.

The smiles that once were all my own,
Must be another's pride;
And tears that flow'd for me alone,
Now flow for all beside!
Nay, nay, I blame thee not,—the wrong,
Fault,—folly,—all were mine;
For thou hadst loved and suffer'd long,
Ere change of soul was thine.

Loved one! no tear is in my eye,
Though pangs my bosom thrill,—
For I have learn'd when others sigh,
To suffer, yet be still.
Passion, and pride, and Flattery strove,—
They made a wreck of me;
But, oh, I never ceased to love,
I never loved but thee!

My heart is with our early dream,
And still thy influence knows,
Still seeks thy shadow on the stream
Of memory, as it flows:—
Still hangs o'er all the records bright,
Of moments brighter still,
Ere love withdrew his starry light,
Ere thou hadst suffer'd ill.

'Tis vain! 'tis vain! no human will
Can bid that time return:
There's not a light on earth can fill
Again, Love's dark'ning urn:—
'Tis vain,—upon my heart, my brow,
Broods grief no words can tell;
But grief itself is idle now,
Beloved one! Fare thee well!

Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

THE STAGE COACH PHYSIOGNOMISTS.

By the late Mr. Edgeworth.

On a fine day in the beginning of summer, when the weather was neither too hot nor too cold, when the glasses on both sides of the coach were, by tacit consent, left open, and when neither the weather nor the roads were such as to occupy the attention of my fellow travellers, they, by degrees, entered into conversation, and, amongst various subjects, at last we fell upon that of Physiognomy. A thin, pale man who had the air of a traveller, told us, that he had lately been at Zurich, where he had been well acquainted with the famous Lavater. He spoke of him and of his art, with so much warmth, that I at first began to suspect that we had got Lavater himself in the coach. I, however, soon perceived, by the accent with which he pronounced French, that he was an Englishman. He mentioned various strange opinions, which his master had not ventured to put in his book, but which were still more absurd than his attributing a character to a dish of tea, and physiognomy to a cockchaffer. At these ridiculous fancies, a fat, fair lady, who sat in one corner of the coach, laughed most heartily. 'How is it possible,' said she, 'that a dish of tea can have a character? I have heard say that a cup of coffee may have virtue in fortune-telling—indeed, I once had a cup of coffee turned upon myself, and it certainly was not much out, as to my fortune:—and then, a cockchaffer!—Lord bless me! who ever looked at the features of a cockchaffer!—for my part, I can't tell whether he has eyes, nose, and mouth, or not.'

'Ma'am,' replied the traveller, 'the cockchaffer is a species of beetle. You have, I suppose, ma'am, seen a beetle?—Surely, sir.'—And, ma'am, as the immortal Shakespeare says,

'The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies!'

Now, ma'am, don't you think when the poor beetle feels the corporal pang, he shews his feelings in his countenance, like any other creature? This speech was uttered with much emphasis, and with such an air of triumph, as plainly shewed, that the speaker was much pleased with his own eloquence. A corpulent

gentleman, dressed in a snuff-colored coat, with gilt buttons, with a well-combed bob-wig on his head, and a gold-headed cane in his hand, who sat in the corner of the coach, diagonally opposite to the lady, exclaimed with much vehemence, 'the countenance of a cockchaffer!' As I happened to sit opposite to this sententious disputant, my foot narrowly escaped feeling the full force of his argument; for, as he spoke, he struck his gold-headed cane, with great violence, against the bottom of the coach, between my feet, which were not half-an-inch asunder. From this moment of the debate, whenever the red cheeks of my opposite neighbour began to puff, I kept my eyes steadily upon his cane, that I might escape the blow with which he regularly finished his argument. I could not help observing to the company, that the extraordinary pretensions of Dr. Lavater and his followers were highly prejudicial to the art which they wished to recommend—that the reasonable claims of true physiognomists had, by these means, lost their just credit—and that, when a man now talked of forming an opinion of the characters of strangers from their countenances and manners, he was, immediately, suspected of belonging to a school which he disclaimed.

A middle-sized, middle-aged officer, now, for the first time, opened his lips: 'I agree with you, entirely,' said he; 'a man who has seen the world, necessarily learns those marks by which the occupations and characters of individuals may with some certainty be discovered.' A young gentleman of genteel appearance, who was the fifth passenger, and who was wedged in between the traveller and the gentleman with the cane, smiled such a dissent to the assertions of the last speaker, that, without waiting for a direct answer, the officer confirmed his own opinion, by offering to put it to immediate trial, if the company would give him leave, provided the gentleman who was Lavater's pupil, would give a previous specimen of his skill.

Our fellow travellers, with great good humour, agreed to this proposal; and we all promised that we would, without disguise, acknowledge the truth of any successful discovery, which either of the physiognomists should make. The traveller, as I call him, very gravely requested the lady to throw aside her handsome silk cloak, and let him see the shape of the *oliveranon*, or tip of her elbow: to this she cheerfully consented; but, upon his desiring to see the bones of her head, beyond the precincts of her nice faced cap, she became refractory, and it was with much difficulty that she was persuaded to show a glimpse of the *os temporum*. The owner of the gold-headed cane was next persuaded to push back his wig a couple of inches, to shew the configuration of his skull. The gentleman who sat between the traveller and this important person, turned his head all manner of ways, to satisfy the anatomical curiosity of the disciple of Lavater—and I also submitted my *occiput* and *sinciput* to every investigation that he required. But in no one instance did he give satisfaction. He determined, from the conformation of the lady's elbow and temples, that she was of West Indian extraction;—that the well-bred, sensible young man, who sat next him, had a most choleric disposition, indicated by the *ossa bregmatica*;—and that, from my osteology, I must, necessarily, be of the most profoundly melancholy temperament.

After having laughed heartily at the failure of this physiognomist of bone, the officer, with a mild countenance, free from all the airs of superior wisdom, addressed himself to the lady, whose sex required his first attentions. 'Madam,' said he 'I don't pretend to make any discovery, when I say you are of a good-humored and good-natured disposition; that every child could immediately perceive, in your countenance. I pretend to know, only, what have been your ordinary occupations, and what has been the general course of your life; but, in doing so, I fear to offend. If you will promise to forgive me, with your usual good-nature, if I guess right, I will submit to be upbraided as much as you please if I am wrong.' The lady having promised all that was required, the officer told her

that she had been the mistress of some public house,—whether of a coffee-house, inn, or tavern, he could not precisely tell, but he supposed the former. 'Well, sir,' says she, 'and suppose I have! I hope there is no harm in that! I don't see why people should be so curious about other people's affairs. I suppose, sir, you took care to inquire who we all were before you got into the coach.' From this the gentleman readily exculpated himself, by calling to our recollection his having been taken up at Kensington turnpike. The lady continued to vent her displeasure in angry tones, notwithstanding we all reminded her of our unanimous engagement not to be offended with the truth. At length the comely landlady, whose costly clothes and genteel address entitled her to pass at least for the wife of a justice of the peace, consented to be pacified, on condition that the officer should tell the means by which he had discovered her occupation.

'Why, madam, I formed my opinion from a very trifling circumstance; I observed, that whenever you began to speak, your right hand immediately applied itself to one particular spot, near your pocket-hole, upon which place your fingers move incessantly during your discourse. I perceived that your fingers, from habit, moved as if they were fumbling amongst a bunch of keys.'

'Sir,' says the lady, recovering her good humour, 'I acknowledge that you are right; I, for many years, carried a bunch of keys under my apron, (when aprons were the fashion,) and it is likely enough that I should get the custom of feeling for the key that would probably be wanted.'

We were all pleased with this successful effort of rational physiognomy; particularly the gentleman with the cane, who seemed delighted at the discomfiture of the landlady. 'I will be hanged,' says he, 'if you discover who I am; I think I am a bit of a judge upon these subjects, and I don't know a single point about me from which you could make a good hit.'

'Sir,' says the officer, 'what you have first said, would make me suspect that you were upon the turf, notwithstanding your dress and deportment, which would lead me to think that you were a rich merchant, or perhaps an alderman; but a physiognomist depends more upon the category of accident than that of dress. If my art does not deceive me, sir, you are an auctioneer.'

'And so I am, sir; but how the devil did you find that out? you have not heard me utter twenty sentences, since we met, and not one word in *my way* has escaped my lips.'

'That is very true,' replied the officer; 'but, whenever you thought you had a conclusive argument, you always knocked down the prize in dispute to yourself, with your cane, instead of the usual hammer of business. I appeal to the gentleman opposite to you, who has parried many of your blows with great dexterity. This observation I readily confirmed; and the company joined with me in admiring the sagacity of our fellow traveller. He passed me over, very slightly, observing that, like most idle gentlemen, there was nothing peculiar in my manners. The genteel young man, whom I have described as the fifth passenger, smiled at this remark, and offering himself to the inquiring eyes of his judges, demanded what he supposed him to be?

'Sir,' said the wary officer, 'I acknowledge that, for a long time, I was at fault with respect to you; your knowledge of literature, and easy deportment, led me to believe that you were a gentleman of fortune, who lived in the best company; but, I am inclined to pronounce, that you are a haberdasher or silk mercer.'

'I am, most certainly,' said the young man, blushing, 'son to Mr.—, the silk mercer on Ludgate-hill; and I shall now be much obliged to you if you will let me know by what signs and tokens you discovered my occupation.'

'Sir,' said our hero, 'whenever you talked eagerly, you drew the slight switch that is in your hand, through your fingers and thumb, precisely to the length of a yard; and the accuracy with which this motion was repeated, convinced me that long practice, alone, could have made you so expert.'

The young mercer was much pleased with this explanation; he was more flattered by being known to be a merchant, and, at the same time, to be taken notice of for good manners and good sense, than to pass for a man of the *ton*, without being supposed to have cultivated his mind. The anatomical physiognomist was the only person in the company who felt mortification: by pretending to knowledge beyond the true bounds of his art, he overlooked the obvious indications of character, which would have occurred to a common observer; and though he might not have discovered the occupations of the landlady, the mercer, and the auctioneer, by a bunch of keys, a switch, and gold-headed cane, he might have divined that the lady was not a West Indian, that the mercer was not remarkably choleric, and that I was not of the melancholic temperament.

I am aware that what I have written, may appear extravagant and improbable—a fate that often befalls the relation of real incidents, in works of entertainment. The physiognomical anecdotes, which are here preserved in the foregoing columns, are, however, true.

From the Wilmingtonian.

CHARCOAL.—Be on your guard.

This article is now so much employed for cooking and warming rooms, that it has become necessary to caution those who are ignorant of its properties, against the improper use of it. Charcoal contains carbonic acid gas, commonly known by the name of fixed air, which when taken into the lungs in a pure state, will instantly destroy the life of the person who inhales it. It possesses the same quality with that, which, in closed wells, is called foul air, and has been experienced, by many persons, to be injurious to health and destructive to animal life. The charcoal gas is, however, more dangerous than the foul air of wells, because it is nearly pure, while the latter is mixed with moisture and diluted by atmospheric air. We know that many persons have lost their lives by the foul air of wells, but the gas or air evolved from burning charcoal is more deleterious to animal life, and therefore most carefully to be avoided. A single inhalation of pure charcoal gas would destroy more speedily, than a bullet shot through the heart, the life of the person who breathed it. We have seen records of the loss of lives in consequence of a pan of coals being placed under the bed, or in the chamber where the unfortunate persons slept. Let every one be guarded against the dangers of this gas.

Never employ charcoal for warming a room, except the furnace for burning it be placed in an open chimney, where the gas may freely escape, without mixing with the air of the room. Several mournful instances of the loss of human life, have lately occurred, through ignorance of the charcoal gas, or from inattention to the free escape of the air by a chimney.

If any person be desirous to prove the truth of my assertions, and ascertain the noxious quality of the charcoal gas, let him fix a cap of sheet iron over a furnace of burning charcoal, and have a pipe to convey the gas into a glass jar, then throw a mouse into the collected air—the little creature will make a single leap, fall lifeless to the bottom of the jar, and there will remain without the slightest motion—so completely and speedily is animal life destroyed by carbonic acid, or charcoal gas.

Eulogium on the Mercantile Character.

Mr. Thomas Campbell, the celebrated poet, has lately made a visit to the continent, chiefly for the purpose of making some researches connected with his poetical studies. He visited the city of Hamburg during his tour, and was invited to a public dinner by the British residents, at which several distinguished citizens attended. Mr. Campbell, on his health being drunk, returned thanks, and, in the course of his speech, pronounced the following eloquent eulogium on the English mercantile character:—"I look around," said the poet, "among my English entertainers; on men who remind me of the independent and sagacious commercial character of our great country, whose merchants are the most honorable on the earth. That man can have no patriotism in his heart, and little knowledge of the English history in his head, in whose estimation the mercantile interests & character of our empire hold not a proud niche. What has emancipated England? What has made the remotest ocean the element of her native intrepidity? What has spread her language, and intellect, and colonies to the ends of the earth? It is her merchandise. Commerce conquers the world without guilt, and enriches it without plunder. Let those mistaken men, who have declaimed against commerce, go back to their historical studies, and they will find in the history of the whole world, from that of ancient Greece to Great Britain, that commerce has been the constant parent of public spirit, intelligence, liberty, and civilization. The recollection of this truth infuses the most agreeable associations into my mind, whilst I feel and express my obligations to a body of men, whose vocation is interwoven with the very existence of public happiness. Gentlemen, to wish that you may prosper, is to wish prosperity to the world at large, for the peace and good of mankind are the sacred soil on which your interests flourish."

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How to turn an Argument.—The disposition and humor of Richardson were once turned to account by Sheridan, in a very characteristic manner. Having had a hackney coach in his employ for five or six hours, and not being provided with means of paying it, he happened to espy Richardson in the street, and proposed to take him in his coach some part of the way. The offer being accepted, he started a subject of conversation, on which he knew his companion was sure to become argumentative and animated. Having by well managed contradiction, brought him to the proper pitch of excitement, he affected to grow impatient and angry himself, and saying that "he could not think of staying in the same coach with a person that would use such language," pulled the check string, and desired the Coachman to let him out. Richardson, wholly occupied with the argument, and regarding the retreat of his opponent as an acknowledgment of defeat, still pressed his point, and ever hallooed, "more last words, through the coach window after Sheridan, who walking quietly home, left the poor disputant responsible for the heavy fare of the coach."

Life of Sheridan.

Authentic Anecdote of a Monkey.—A highly-gifted nobleman was struck at Freemarket Fair with a peculiar wagsomeness in the expression of a common monkey, and immediately purchased him. Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabin. The day was very hot. The marquis, having exerted himself with rowing, and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neckcloth, and unbuttoned his shirt collar: being an absent man, he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes. Pug had dexterously managed to divide the cord which fastened him; and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship, made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing as he passed a smoking-hot potato, which, with great quickness and address, he popped down the back of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the companion-ladder, and was soon safe in the rigging; while the marquis was hallooing and dancing with a burning-hot potato down his back.

Twenty Shillings for a Kiss.—The editor of the Salem Observer has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1660, under that section of the *blue laws* which prohibited kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Murline. It appeared in evidence, that Sarah dropped her gloves, and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each. Had the law been kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the Treasury of Connecticut would have been the richest in the universe!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

At a parochial examination in the neighborhood, a *Reserved* catechist—obviously wishing to excite among his simple and unlettered parishioners a high admiration of his originality and profundity—proposed to a countryman the following question. "Can you tell me, my friend, how long Adam was in Paradise before he sinned?" "Just until he got a wife," promptly replied the rustic disciple.

Kelly relates in his "Reminiscences" that in Calabria there was a school where the trade of pilfering from the person was regularly taught. A large figure, made of straw, was placed in the middle of a room, about which were arranged watches, trinkets, pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. The Master of the school stood by and gave instructions. No one was allowed to be an adept, or fit to take the field, till he could rob the figure without being observed, or deranging a single straw.

Our Wants.—Dr. PARR was of opinion, that a man's happiness was secure in proportion to the small number of his wants, and said, that all his life time, it had been his object to prevent the multiplication of them in himself. Some one said to him, "Then, Sir, your secret of happiness is to cut down your wants." Parr replied, "No, Sir, my secret is not to let them grow."

There are four good mothers, of whom are often born four unhappy daughters. Truth begets Hatred; Prosperity, Pride; Security, Danger, and Familiarity, Contempt.